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Reports

[Item#1](#)

Restoring US Leadership on Trade and Development. Center for Global Development. Kimberly Ann Elliott. March 28, 2013.

The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership are regional trade deals that could have adverse trade and growth effects on excluded poor countries. Regional

agreements can also undermine the World Trade Organization and the global system that protects smaller, weaker developing countries.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/restoring-us-leadership-trade-and-development_0.pdf [PDF format, 4 pages, 718.75 KB].

Item#2

Unauthorized Immigrant Parents and Their Children's Development. Migration Policy Institute. Hirokazu Yoshikawa and Jenya Kholoptseva. March 2013.

According to recent estimates, 5.5 million children in the United States, all but 1 million of them US-born, reside with at least one unauthorized immigrant parent. Given that they constitute about 8 percent of all U.S. children, their well-being holds important implications for U.S. society. Emerging research suggests that having an unauthorized immigrant parent is associated with lower cognitive skills in early childhood, lower levels of general positive development in middle childhood, higher levels of anxiety and depressive symptoms during adolescence, and fewer years of schooling. The report explores the research and suggests policies and programs to reduce or mitigate these developmental risks.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/COI-Yoshikawa.pdf> [PDF format, 28 pages, 2.78 MB].

Item#3

Whose Pacific Century? The 113th Congress and Asia. National Bureau of Asian Research. Edward Gresser and Daniel Twining. April 2013.

The report examines the issues in Asia that the 113th Congress will confront, from the pace and scale of military drawdown in Afghanistan to an increasingly dangerous North Korea, and argues that domestic policy choices on debts and deficits will ultimately determine whether the U.S. can realize the promise of its strategic rebalance toward the Indo-Pacific.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

http://nbr.org/publications/analysis/pdf/NBR_Analysis_113thCongress.pdf [PDF format, 32 pages, 768.33 KB].

Item#4

Destination America. July 2013 Edition. International Information Program, U.S. Department of State. April 2013.

The relaunch of EJ|USA brings a fresh look and coverage of new topics to readers. This issue explores an America most people don't find until their second, or even third, visits. Plus sections on Leisure, Communities, Peace & Security, Education, Arts, Science, Marketplace and a Last Word.

http://photos.state.gov/libraries/amgov/30145/publications-english/1307_EJ_Destination_America_English_Digital.pdf [PDF format, 38 pages, 10.5 MB].

Item#5

The U.S. Supreme Court: Equal Justice Under the Law. International Information Program, U.S. Department of State. April 1, 2013.

This revision of "The U.S. Supreme Court: Equal Justice Under the Law" is a collection of essays that explains how the highest court in the United States functions. It has been updated to reflect the appointments of new justices and key officers, and recent, significant decisions of the court.

http://photos.state.gov/libraries/amgov/30145/publications-english/1303_USSupremeCourt_English_Digital.pdf [PDF format, 36 pages, 7.3 MB].

Item#6

A Summary of Current Climate Change Findings and Figures. World Meteorological Organization. Web posted April 2013.

According to the brief, there is a strong scientific consensus that the global climate is changing and that human activity contributes significantly. This consensus is attested to by a joint statement signed in 2005 by 11 of the world's leading national science academies representing Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, India, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. Their statement confirmed the likelihood of human-induced climate change. Many other science bodies have issued similar statements.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.wmo.int/pages/mediacentre/factsheet/documents/ClimateChangeInfoSheet2013-03final.pdf> [PDF format, 9 pages, 832 KB].

Item#7

Gun Debate Draws More Interest than Immigration Policy Debate. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. April 8, 2013.

As Congress returns to Washington to resume work on gun control and immigration legislation, the public is paying far closer attention to news about the gun control debate than news about the debate over immigration policy. A national survey, conducted April 4-7 among 1,003 adults, finds 37% say they are following the debate over gun control very closely. That compares with just 23% who say they are very closely following news about debate over immigration policy.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.people-press.org/files/legacy-pdf/4-8-13%20NII%20Release.pdf> [PDF format, 21 pages, 974.7 KB].

Item#8

Public Divided over North Korea's Intentions, Capability. Pew Research Center for the People & the Press. April 9, 2013.

A majority of Americans say that the United States should take North Korea's nuclear threats very seriously. At the same time, the public is divided over whether North Korea's leadership is willing and capable of following through on its threats against the United States. The national survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted April 4-7 among 1,003 adults, finds that 56% say the government should take North Korea's threats to use nuclear missiles against the U.S. very seriously. Another 27% say the government should take North Korea's threats somewhat seriously.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://www.people-press.org/files/legacy-pdf/4-9-13%20North%20Korea%20Release.pdf> [PDF format, 8 pages, 368.15 KB].

Item#9

WMD Proliferation Threatens the World. YaleGlobal. Carol E. B. Choksy, Jamsheed K. Choksy. April 5, 2013.

Forces battling in Syria accuse each other of discharging chemical weapons; the United States and North Korea shift equipment about, raising the threat of nuclear exchange. The globe has many accords to curtail weapons of mass destruction. Yet most are "are trumped by influence-peddling, profit-seeking and ideology-spreading considerations," explain Carol E.B. Choksy and Jamsheed K. Choksy. Developed nations, rogue states and non-state actors continue to distribute weapons, technologies and material for profits or power. North Korea is a glaring example of such a proliferating state. "As a result, the danger of nuclear, chemical and biological agents passing to non-state actors is on the rise, too." The essay briefly details the history of chemical, nuclear and biological weapons use. To prevent dangerous proliferation, countries must support UN efforts to eliminate stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction and curb future development.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

<http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/wmd-proliferation-threatens-world> [HTML format, various paging].

Item#10

Making Strategic Sense of Cyber Power: Why the Sky Is Not Falling. Strategic Studies Institute. Colin S. Gray. April 4, 2013.

Cyber is now recognized as an operational domain, but the theory that should explain it strategically is very largely missing. As the military establishment accepted the revolution in military affairs as the big organizing idea of the 1990s, then moved on to transformation in the early-2000s, so the third really big idea of the post-Cold War Era began to secure traction--cyber. However, it is one thing to know how to digitize; it is quite another to understand what digitization means strategically. With respect to cyber power, Dr. Colin Gray poses and seeks to answer the most basic of the strategist's questions, "So what?"

<http://www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil/pubs/display.cfm?pubID=1147> [HTML format with a link to the PDF file].

Item#11

Foreign Investment and National Security: Economic Considerations. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. James K. Jackson. April 4, 2013.

The report assesses recent international developments as the leaders from a number of nations work to reach a consensus on an informal set of best practices regarding national restrictions on foreign investment for national security purposes. It also provides one possible approach for assessing the costs and benefits involved in using national policies to direct or to restrict foreign direct investment for national security reasons. Within the United States, there is no consensus yet among Members of Congress or between the Congress and the Administration over a working set of parameters that establishes a functional definition of the national economic security implications of foreign direct investment. In part, this issue reflects differing assessments of the economic impact of foreign investment on the U.S. economy and differing political and philosophical convictions among Members and between the Congress and the Administration.

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/natsec/RL34561.pdf> [PDF format, 27 pages, 393.83 KB].